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10. Sentiment; perception.
You are too great to be by me gainfaid:
Your *spirit* is too true, your fears too certain. *Shakespeare.*
11. Eagerness; desire.
God has changed mens tempers with the times, and made
a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down. *South.*
12. Man of activity; man of life, fire and enterprise.
The watry kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign *spirits*, but they come. *Shakespeare.*
13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. A French
word, happily growing obsolete.
Such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would I chuse
for my judges. *Dryden.*
14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; the
purest part of the body bordering, says *Sydenham*, on immate-
riality. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plu-
ral termination.
Though thou didst but jest:
With my vex'd *spirits* I cannot take a truce,
But they will quake. *Shakespeare's King John.*
When I sit and tell
The warlike feats I've done, his *spirits* fly out
Into my story. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,
Our bodies wasted, and our *spirits* spent,
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament;
What can we know, or what can we discern? *Davies.*
To sing thy praise, would heav'n my breath prolong,
Infusing *spirits* worthy such a song,
Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays. *Dryden.*
By means of the curious lodgment and inoculation of the
auditory nerves, the organs of the *spirits* should be allayed.
Derham.
- In some fair body thus the secret soul
With *spirits* feeds, with vigour fills the whole;
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve sustains,
Itself unseen, but in the effects remains. *Pope.*
The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover
their *spirits*. *Swift.*
15. The likeness; essential qualities.
Italian pieces will appear best in a room where the windows
are high, because they are commonly made to a descending
light, which of all other doth set off mens faces in their
truest *spirit*. *Wotton.*
16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.
Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure *spirit* of sense, behold itself. *Shakespeare.*
17. That which hath power or energy.
All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them;
but the main difference between animate and inanimate are,
that the *spirits* of things animate are all continued within
themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the *spirits*
have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and where-
unto the rest do resort; but the *spirits* in things inanimate
are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow.
Bacon's Natural History.
18. An inflammable liquor raised by distillation.
What the chymists call *spirits*, they apply the name to so
many differing things, that they seem to have no settled notion
of the thing. In general, they give the name of *spirit* to any
distilled volatile liquor. *Boyle.*
All *spirits*, by frequent use, destroy, and at last extinguish
the natural heat of the stomach. *Temple.*
In distillations, what trickles down the sides of the receiver,
if it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is *spirit*.
Arbutnot on Aliments.
19. It may be observed, that in the old poets *spirit* was com-
monly a monosyllable, being written *sprihti* or *sprihte*.
The charge thereof unto a courteous *sprihti*
Commanded was. *Spenser.*
- TO SPIRIT. *v. a.*
1. To animate or actuate as a spirit.
So talk'd the *spirited* fly snake. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
2. To excite; to animate; to encourage.
He will be faint in any execution of such a counsel, unless
spirited by the unanimous decrees of a general diet. *Temple.*
Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and *spiriting* the
ambition of private men. *Swift's on the Cont. in Albus and Rome.*
Many officers and private men *spirit* up and assist those ob-
stinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*
3. To draw; to entice.
In the southern coast of America, the southern point of the
needle varieth toward the land, as being disposed and *spirited*
that way, by the meridional and proper hemisphere. *Breton.*
The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad as
a dangerous person. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
- SPIRITUALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritus*, Latin.] By means of the
breath.
Conceive one of each pronounced *spiritally*, the other vo-
cally. *Heller's Elements of Speech.*
- SPIRITED. *adj.* [from *spirit*] Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

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- Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*. *Pope.*
- SPIRITEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *spirited*.] Disposition or make of
mind.
He showed the narrow *spiritedness*, pride, and ignorance of
pedants.
- SPIRITFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *spirit* and *full*.] Sprightliness;
liveliness.
A cocks crowing is, a tone that corresponds to singing, at-
tending his mirth and *spiritfulness*. *Harvey.*
- SPIRITLESS. *adj.* [from *spirit*] Dejected; low; deprived of
vigour; wanting courage; depressed.
A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone,
Drew Priam's curtain. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,
Exhausted, *spiritless*, afflicted, fall'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Nor did all Rome, grown *spiritless*, supply
A man that for bold truth durst bravely die. *Dryden.*
Art thou so bale, so *spiritless* a slave?
Not so he bore the fate to which you doom'd him. *Smith.*
- SPIRITUOUS. *adj.* [from *spirit*.]
1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit.
More refin'd, more *spirituous* and pure,
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending. *Milton.*
2. Fine; ardent; active.
SPIRITUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spirituous*.] Fineness and activity
of parts.
They, notwithstanding the great thinness and *spirituousness*
of the liquor, did, before they broke, lift up the upper surface,
and for a moment form a thin film like a small hemisphere. *Legh.*
- SPIRITUAL. *adj.* [from *spiritus*, Fr. from *spirit*.]
1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.
Echo is a great argument of the *spiritual* essence of sounds;
for if it were corporeal, the repercussion should be created by
like instruments with the original sound. *Bacon.*
Both visibles and audibles in their working emit no corpa-
real substance into their mediums, but only carry certain *spi-
ritual* species. *Bacon.*
All creatures, as well *spiritual* as corporeal, declare their
absolute dependence upon the first author of all beings, the
only self-existent God. *Bentley.*
2. Mental; intellectual.
The same dissembler has invaded his *spirituals*; the passions re-
bel; and there are so many governours, that there can be no
government. *South.*
3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to
the mind.
Some who pretend to be of a more *spiritual* and refined
religion, spend their time in contemplation, and talk much of
communion with God. *Calamy's Sermon.*
4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical.
Place man in some publick society, civil or *spiritual*. *Hooker.*
Thou art reverend,
Touching thy *spiritual* function, not thy life. *Shakespeare.*
I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our *spiritual* convocation,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy did. *Shakespeare.*
- Spiritual* armour, able to resist
Satan's assaults. *Milton.*
The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor is there a
more effectual way to forward the salvation of mens souls,
than for *spiritual* persons to make themselves as agreeable as
they can in the conversations of the world. *South.*
- SPIRITUALITY. *n. f.* [from *spiritual*.]
1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.
If this light be not *spiritual*, yet it approacheth nearest to
spirituality; and if it have any corporality, then of all other
the most subtle and pure. *Raë.*
2. Intellectual nature.
A pleasure made for the soul; suitable to its *spirituality*, and
equal to all its capacities. *South's Sermons.*
3. [from *spiritualis*, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts
of the soul; mental refinement.
Many secret indispositions and aversions to duty will steal
upon the soul, and it will require both time and close applica-
tion of mind to recover it to such a frame, as shall dispo-
se for the *spiritualities* of religion. *South's Sermons.*
4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.
Of common rights, the dean and chapter are guardians of
the *spiritualities*, during the vacancy of a bishoprick. *Adams.*
- SPIRITUALTY. *n. f.* [from *spiritual*.] Ecclesiastical body.
We of the *spiritualty*
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum,
As never did the clergy at one time. *Shakespeare.*
- SPIRITUALIZATION. *n. f.* [from *spiritualize*.] The act of
spiritualizing.
TO SPIRITUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *spiritualize*, Fr. from *spirit*.] To re-
fine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.
This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to
spiritualize and replenish it with good works. *Hemming.*

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- We begin our survey from the lowest dregs of sense, and
so ascend to our more *spiritualized* selves. *Glauville.*
As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that
load of earth which now engages to corruption, must be
calcin'd and *spiritualized*, and thus be clothed upon with
glory. *Decay of Piety.*
If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition
between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happi-
ness, as great as God can give, and our *spiritualized* capa-
cities receive. *Rogers's Sermon.*
- SPIRITUALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritual*] Without corporeal
grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.
In the same degree that virgins live more *spiritually* than
other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more ex-
cellent state. *Taylor's Rule of holy Living.*
- SPIRITUOUS. *adj.* [from *spiritus*, Fr. from *spirit*.]
1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts.
More refin'd, more *spirituous* and pure,
As to him nearer tending. *Milton.*
The most *spirituous* and most fragrant part of the plant
exhales by the action of the sun. *Arbutnot.*
2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy.
It may appear airy and *spirituous*, and fit for the welcome
of cheerful guests. *Watson's Architecture.*
- SPIRITUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spirituous*.] The quality of be-
ing spirituous; tenuity and activity.
- TO SPIRIT. *v. n.* [from *spiritus*, Dutch, to shoot up, *Skinner*;
spirta, Swedish, to fly out. *Lye.*] To spring out in a sud-
den stream; to stream out by intervals.
Bottling of beer, while new and full of spirit, so that it *spirt-
ed* when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more
quick and windy. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirits in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*
- TO SPIRIT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.
When weary Proteus
Retir'd for shelter to his wonted caves,
His fenny flocks about their shepherd play,
And rowling round him *spirit* the bitter sea. *Dryden.*
When rains the passage hide,
Of the loose stones *spirt* up a muddy tide
Beneath thy careless foot. *Gay.*
- TO SPIRITLE. *v. a.* [A corruption of *spirt*.] To dissipate.
The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of
that motion, be soon dissipated and *spirtled* into the circum-
ambient space, was it not kept together by this noble contri-
vance of the Creator. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- SPIRY. *adj.* [from *spira*.]
1. Pyramidal.
Waste fandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,
The *spiry* fir, and shapely box adorn. *Pope's Messiah.*
In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows shed a solemn light;
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*
2. Wreathed; curled.
Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake,
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake. *Dryden.*
- SPISS. *adj.* [from *spissus*, Latin.] Close; firm; thick.
From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely
cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued
this *spiss* and dense, yet polished; this copious, yet concise
treasure of the variety of languages. *Brewster.*
- SPISSITUDE. *n. f.* [from *spissus*, Latin.] Grossness; thickness.
Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will
clarify the looser; for though the lees keep the drink in heart,
and make it lasting, yet they cast up some *spissitude*. *Bacon.*
Spissitude is subdued by acid things, and acrimony by in-
spissating. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- SPIR. *n. f.* [Hebrew, Saxon; *spit*, Dutch; *spedo*, Italian.]
1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before
the fire.
A goodly city is this Antium;
'Tis I that made thy widows: then know me not,
Left that thy wives with *spits*, and boys with stones
In puny battle slay me. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
They may be contrived to the moving of sails in a chimney
corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning
of a *spit*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
With Peggy Dixon thoughtful sit,
Contriving for the pot and *spit*. *Swift.*
2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.
Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with
the first *spit* of earth dug out of the ditch. *Arbutnot.*
- TO SPIT. *v. a.* Prerite *spat*; participle pass. *spit*, or *spitted*.
[from the noun.]
1. To put upon a spit.
I see my cousin's ghost
Seeking out Romeo, that did *spit* his body
Upon a rapier's point. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

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2. To thrust through.
I *spitted* frogs, I crush'd a heap of emmets. *Dryden.*
- TO SPIT. *v. a.* [Hebrew, Saxon; *spytter*, Danish.] To eject
from the mouth.
A large mouth, indeed,
That *spits* forth death, and mountains, rocks and seas.
Shakespeare's King John.
Commissions which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, make bold mouths,
Tongues *spit* their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
Allegiance in them. *Shakespeare.*
- TO SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.
Very good orators, when they are here, will *spit*. *Shakespeare.*
I dare meet Surrey,
And *spit* upon him whilst I say he lies. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*
You *spit* upon me last Wednesday,
You spurn'd me such a day. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
The watry kingdom, whose ambitious head
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar
To stop the foreign *spirits*; but they come. *Shakespeare.*
He *spat* on the ground, made clay of the spittle, and anointed
the eyes of the blind man. *John ix. 6.*
A maid came from her father's house to one of the tribu-
nals of the Gentiles, and declaring herself a Christian, *spit* in
the judge's face. *South's Sermons.*
A drunkard men abhor, and would even *spit* at him, were
it not for fear he should something more than *spit* at them.
South's Sermons.
- Spit* on your finger and thumb, and pinch the snuff till
the candle goes out. *Swift's Rules for the Servants.*
- SPIITAL. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *hospital*.] A charitable founda-
tion. In use only in the phrases, a *spital* sermon, and *reb
not the spital*.
- TO SPITCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roast him.
Of this word I find no good etymology.
No man lards salt pork with orange peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcock* eel. *King.*
- SPIITE. *n. f.* [from *spite*, Dutch; *despit*, French.]
1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.
This breeding rather *spite* than shame in her, or, if it were
a shame, a shame not of the fault, but of the repulse, she did
thirst for a revenge. *Sidney.*
Bewray they did their inward boiling *spites*,
Each stirring others to revenge their cause. *Daniel.*
Done all to spite
The great Creator; but their *spite* still serves
His glory to augment. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Be gone, ye critics, and restrain your *spites*,
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*
2. *Spite* of, or *In spite* of. Notwithstanding; in defiance of.
It is often used without any malignity of meaning.
Blessed be such a preacher, whom God made use of to speak
a word in season, and saved me in *spite* of the world, the devil,
and myself. *South.*
In spite of me I love, and see too late
My mother's pride null find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*
For thy lov'd sake, *spite* of my hoding fears,
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Racine.*
My father's fate,
In spite of all the fortitude that shines
Before my face in Cato's great example,
Subdues my soul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Addis. Cato.*
In spite of all applications the patient grew worse every
day. *Arbutnot.*
- TO SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart ma-
lignantly.
Beguill'd, divorced, wronged, *spighted*, slain,
Most detestable death, by thee. *Shakespeare.*
I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *spight* a raven's heart within a dove. *Shakespeare.*
2. To fill with spite; to offend.
So with play did he a good while fight against the fight of
Zelmane, who, more *spited* with that countess, that one that
did nothing should be able to resist her, burned away with
choler any motions which might grow out of her own sweet
disposition. *Sidney.*
Darius, *spited* at the magi, endeavoured to abolish not only
their learning but their language. *Tem. le.*
- SPITEFUL. *adj.* [from *spite* and *full*.] Malicious; malignant.
The Jews were the deadliest and *spitefullest* enemies of
Christianity that were in the world, and in this respect their
orders to be shunned. *Hooker.*
All you have done
Hath been but for a wayward son,
Spightful and wrathful. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man,
upon a belief of his utter uselessness, and a *spiteful* endeavour
to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of
him. *South's Sermons.*
The *spiteful* stars have shed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*